

The Age of Nationalism



Otto von Bismarck

Mckay Ch. 23

Name _____ Per. _____

Learning objectives

- How did Napoleon III seek to reconcile popular and conservative forces in an authoritarian nation-state?
- How did conflict and war lead to the construction of strong nation-states in Italy, Germany, and the United States?
- What steps did Russia and the Ottoman Turks take toward modernization, and how successful were they?
- What general domestic political trends emerged after 1871?
- How did popular nationalism evolve in the last decades of the 19th century?
- Why did the socialist movement grow and how revolutionary was it?

Ch. 23-1 p. 752-756 Napoleon III in France

1. Why did the voters of France elect Louis Napoleon president in 1848?
2. Why did Louis Napoleon stage a coup d'état in 1851 and what was the result of his actions?
3. What were some of the successes and failures of Napoleon III's Second Empire?

Successes	Failures

Ch. 23-2 p. 756-768 Nation Building in Italy, Germany, and the United States

4. What were the three approaches to unify the "geographic expression" of Italy into a nation.

Approach	Supporter(s)	Description

5. Why was the papacy opposed to a unified Italian state?

6. Describe the role of each of the following men in the unification of Italy.

Giuseppe Mazzini “the soul”	
Count Camillo Cavour “the brains”	
Giuseppe Garibaldi “the sword”	

7. What was the cause, course, and outcome of the Austro-Sardinian War in 1859?

Cause	Course	Outcome

8. Explain the importance of the following:

Lombardy	
Savoy and Nice	
Red Shirts	

9. Why did Cavour oppose an attack on Rome by Garibaldi?
10. How was Italy finally unified (with the exception of Rome) in 1860?
11. What problems faced a unified Italy?

Ch. 23-3 p. 758-764 Austro-Prussian Rivalry

12. What was the significance of the Zollverein in German history?
13. Why did the Prussian middle-class liberals make an about-face and support their old enemy Bismarck after 1866?
14. Otto von Bismarck was most likely a man Machiavelli would have greatly admired. Identify some of Bismarck's actions that demonstrated his Machiavellian principles.
15. How did Bismarck succeed in ousting Austria from a position of leadership in Germany?
16. Describe the make-up of the North German Confederation.

Leadership	
Governmental structure	
Membership	

17. What did Bismarck hope to accomplish by a war with France?

18. How did the Franco-Prussian War affect France? Germany?

France	
Germany	

Ch. 23-4 p. 764-770 The Modernization of Russia and the Ottoman Empire

19. Why was the Crimean War a turning point in Russian history?

20. Identify the reforms of Russia Tzar Alexander II following the Crimean War.

Political Reforms	Social Reforms	Economic Reforms

21. Describe the developments that Sergei Witte (under Alexander III) instituted that led to the industrialization of Russia between 1892 and 1903.

22. Explain the cause, course, and outcome of the Russian Revolution of 1905.

Cause	Course	Outcome

23. Explain the significance of the following key concepts and terms involving Russia

Zemstvo	
Russo-Japanese War	
Nicholas II	
Bloody Sunday	
October Manifesto	
Duma	

Primary Source 23.2, p. 768 Eyewitness Accounts of Bloody Sunday

24. Based on the accounts in 23.2, who seems to be responsible for the violence?

25. Did popular protest help ordinary people win rights from the Russian state? Explain.

26. In what ways did the Tanzimat (Reorganization) of the Ottoman Empire demonstrate both positive and negative effects?

<i>Positive effects</i>	<i>Negative effects</i>

27. What was the result of the **Young Turks** seizing power in 1908?

Ch. 23-4 p. 770-774 The Responsive National State

28. **GERMANY:** What were some of the common political trends that emerged after 1871 in Europe?

29. Explain the significance of the following:

Reichstag	
Kulterkampf	
German Social Democratic Party (SPD)	
Protective tariffs	

30. What were some of the “socialist” policies established by Bismarck in Germany?

31. Why did Bismarck, a conservative, support such policies? Was he successful in his goal?

32. **FRANCE:** What was the Paris Commune?

Who were they?	What did they want?	What was their outcome?

33. What factors helped stabilize the French Third Republic?

34. What role did compulsory elementary education play in 19th century nation building?

35. What were the causes and outcome of the Dreyfus affair in France?

Causes	Results

36. **BRITAIN:** What were the major political developments and issues in Britain and Ireland in the late 19th century?

Britain	Ireland

37. How were religious divisions reflected in Ireland in the early 20th century and what was the result of such division?

Identify the significance of the following:

Reform Bills of 1867 and 1884	
Benjamin Disraeli	
David Lloyd George	

38. **AUSTRIA-HUNGARY:** In what way was the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary an invitation for disaster?

Ch. 23-5 p. 775-780 The Nation and the People

39. What factors account for the growing sense of nationalism in late 19th century Europe?

40. **Primary Source 23.3 p. 777:** What does Renan mean by “a nation’s existence is ... a daily plebiscite.”?

41. Identify the significance of the following:

Karl Leuger	
Zionism	
Theodor Herzl	

42. **Individuals in Society: Theodor Herzl, p. 780:** Why did Herzl believe an independent Jewish state with its own national flag was necessary?

Ch. 23-6 p. 781-785 Marxism and the Socialist Movement

43. How does one account for the rapid growth of socialist parties in Europe in the last quarter of the 19th century?

44. Karl Marx predicted a revolution of the proletariat, but it never happened. Why not?

45. What were the general arguments of the revisionist socialists?

European Nationalism:

Strong _____ to one's country, develops within a group of people who share common _____, history, goals, and _____.

Italian Nationalism:

- Italy was _____ country during early _____
- Nationalism in Italy directed at ending foreign _____
- goals of Italian Nationalism known as " _____ " was unification and democracy

Leaders of Italian Nationalism

1. _____ - the _____ of Italian unification
 - formed " _____," an organization to removed Austrian control and set up Italian Republic.
2. _____ - the _____ of Italian unification
 - developed plan to unify Italy
 - _____ of Sardinia-Piedmont under _____
 - formed alliances with _____ and _____ which allowed his military to force _____ out of Italy.
3. _____ - the _____ of Italian unification
 - organized " _____ " who fought for control of Sicily and south Italy
 - united people of south Italy with _____

Italy formed _____, King Emmanuel II was its _____.

In 1870, _____ troops guarding _____ in Rome left and Italian troops took over the city, establishing it as the Italian capital.

Nationalism in Germany

- _____ in Prussia encouraged nationalism
- _____ attempted unification in 1848, but failed
- _____ took control under strong leader _____

- Bismarck was Prime Minister of _____
- Bismarck's approach to unify Germany was the policy of _____
- Bismarck used the _____ to take land and force unification

Path to Unification

1. _____ Bismarck enlists Austria's help in order to justify war with Austria later.
 2. _____ (Austro-Prussian War) 1866, joined _____ German States into confederation.
 3. _____ - four Southern German States joined confederation to defeat _____. This was a humiliating defeat for _____, who desired revenge.
- ❑ Second German Empire or the _____ was formed (1st Reich _____)
 - ❑ Kaiser _____ was main power
 - Bismarck as Chief Minister continued to make alliances with - _____ and _____ to try and isolate France to keep it weak.
 - ❑ A new Kaiser (king) fired Bismarck out in 1888 giving France opportunity to make new alliances with _____ and _____, setting the stage for _____

A New Balance of Power

- A. _____ - became the dominant power in Europe
 - i. World's greatest _____
 - ii. One of the two greatest _____ powers
- B. A unified Germany destabilized European power structure
- C. _____ chief loser during unification process
 - i. _____, once unified, was hostile to France
 - ii. Germany took _____, became France's chief enemy
 - iii. For the first time since 1648, _____ was not the dominant European nation.
- D. _____ was weakened
 - i. A _____ country in period of nationalism
 - ii. Expelled from Italy and Germany, turned to _____
 - iii. This involvement in the Balkans would lead to _____

The Unification of Italy & Germany

Italy (1861)		Germany (1871)
	Incentives	
	Obstacles	
	Methods	
	Important People	
	Common Factors	
	Final Form of Government	
	Problems after unification	

